FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1881.

Amusements To-Day. Mijon Opera Wouse—The Massette, Munoc Wa Musaam—Decelway and 5th et. Daty's Thentre-Cinderella at School Ri dison Square Theatre-the Professor S eterpoittan Cenert Pall-Conce to Enion Square Therete - Concy Island, Vercellia Therete - H. M. S. Pinsters.

Subscription Rates.

Pany of pages), by mail, 55e. am Pear postpatel: with Sunday edition. \$2.70, Suppay is pages). \$1,20 per year, postpatel. Warmay is pages). \$1 per year, postpatel.

An improvement in the President's condition was reported by the attending physicians yesterday. They said that he had commenced to raily from his recent prostration, and would now gain slowly poless unlooked for and unfavorable changes set in. On Wednesday the President was able to write his signature to a state paper. Yesterday he wrote a brief note to his aged mother. The exertion greatly fatigued him, and afforded another proof of his weakened condition. Last night he was said to be enjoying refreshmg rest.

The True Remedy.

A rule exists in all the departments at Washington, and it necessarily extends to the pranches of the public service under their control, that no more than one memser of a family shall hold office at the same time. This regulation was professedly idepted because of flagrant abuses, whereby large families were quartered on the Freasury through various influences.

Under GRANT and HAYES the abuses were seandalous, and the only attempt made at meealment of the favoritism was by transerring members of the same family in office from one locality to another, or by the use of false names, or by other disguises.

Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, Comprollers, Auditors, Treasurers, Registers, thief clerks, heads of divisions, and other Micials, after getting established themselves, and learning the ways of the departnents, would immediately provide for their amilies. When, for example, it might be imbarrassing to crowd too many of one kin nto a single department, a system of exthanges was adopted, by which the Post Office, the Interior, and the Treasury espezially, with their numerous bureaus and hiding places, were utilized. Thus scattered, they were partially concealed from public observation

These privileges were not confined to relafives only, but included loose favorites, who flaunted their shame in the faces of respectable women, driven by adversity to seek public employment and compelled to recog-Rize as superlors the most degraded of their bwu sex. It will be asked, Do these things still continue? Certainly they do, and probably in a worse form than ever before. Hardly a week passes without some new and disgraceful scandal at Washington, which is hushed up or whitewashed, according to the "influence" of the parties conterned. Many votes in Congress are held in duress by threats of exposure from this dishonoring favoritism.

Mr. H. F. FRENCH, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, his son, his nephews, and his of which are attached to the Treasury and its bureaus. The BROOKES family of the Secret Service are charged with six places. Many other families have three and four salary drawers, who are divided up between the civil list and the army, the navy, and the marine corps. Some of them may be | mania also the Legislative Council is chotraced on the pay rolls for nearly three | sen by electors who must own a certain

Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives demand a large share of the patronage, and they combine with the heads of departments and their assistants by supporting all the excessive estimates in consideration of the offices with which they are paid. In this way Senator HARRI-BON of Indiana books his family in five offices. Mr. BLAINE sets the example in the Cabinet of making his son Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Hunt converts two of his sons into clerks. They all find the practice

profitable. Heroic treatment is needed for the disease. There will be no reform; no reduction of public expenditures; no examination of the books of the Treasury; no exposure of the snormous plunder during the last fifteen years; no overhauling of the contracts and lobs, and no purification of the official atmosphere, until the Republican party is expelled from power.

The Weak Point of Parliamentary Government.

The action of the British House of Lords In throwing out in two successive sessions measures intended for the relief of Ireland. and the recent arraignment of the French Senate by GAMBETTA, have drawn attention to the anomalous and precarious position of the second chamber under most parliamentary systems. In countries organized on the federal

principle there is solid ground for the es-

tablishment of a second chamber, and there is an unimpeachable warrant for its authority. Such countries are the United States, Switzerland, and the German empire. Our Senate, for instance, exercises power by a title as sound and indefeasible, not only upon legal but on moral grounds, as is that of the House of Representatives, because the former assembly represents the several parties to the federal compact, in their original capacity of sovereign units. So, too, in the Swiss confederation, the Standerath, or State Council, is made up of deputies from all the cantons, each canton being considered for this purpose as an independent political hody, and authorized to send the same number of representatives without regard to the volume of its population. The Bundwardth, in that fashion. We are also inclined to be or Federal Council, of the German empire, is composed in like manner of delegates necredited in a kind of ambassadorial capacity by the constituent States; but in this in stance representation is in a considerable degree proportioned to population, aithough Priesia is not allowed the full measure of

In the case, on the other hand, of homogeneous and Lightly centralized nations, it I when every person knows it was the tr Would seem to be impracticable to create | Blindrof that system, won through corporate two assemblies, reminally passessing cors | power, britery, and corruption? Certainly nate powers, without leaving a sense of weakness and inferiority in that assembly waich lacks the broad and substantial basis of popular support. In Great Britain the Bare described differences, who swept away legislative computence of the Peers is the spoils system of Hamilton and Adams, fortified by immemorial tradition and by as having "practiced it a little." the fact that they represent, in an emphatic | On the whole, it seems clear that the way, the landed interest on which the whole | Williams has had no interview with Dr. social system of the kingdom has been Woodsry. It is impossible to believe that reared. Let even there, the marrow principla man who has ever spoken with sense and pla of hereditary right is not exclusively | vigor authorized the publication of such carried out in the composition of the upper stuff. We expect to see Dr. Wootser rise House, although it is more liberally applied | and denounce it as a traud. If, however, he than in any other country. Of course, the is unable to do so, it is high time for him to I

1st epotaterance which Bismarck desires.

Bishops are only life Peers, and the same thing may be said of some of the law Lords, put a barbed fence around his premises, and employ a special watchman to keep Tribune while the representatives of the Scotch and reporters from abusing his ol I age. Irish peerages are elected by the members of

their order in their respective divisions of

the kingdom. The Hungarian House of

members of the Herrenhaus are nobles, in

whose families the legislative dignity is

of Princes, some fifty chiefs of the terri-

Spain, grandees in their own right are en-

titled, without nomination, to occupy scats

in the Senate, provided they can show them-

selves to be in receipt of a certain rental

but in Portugal the peerage is dependent

not only on the possession of a stated in-

come and an academical degree, but also on

In other constitutional monarchies of

Europe, no hereditary qualification to legis-

King for life, but as the number is unlim-

ited, an adverse majority may, at any

time, be swamped at the flat of a Prime

Minister. One-quarter of the French Sen-

ators were chosen for life by the monarchi-

cal Assembly at Versailles, and all vacan-

cles in the ranks of these seventy-five are

filled by the Senate Itself, the other three-

fourths being elected by an indirect process

in which the communes have a share alto-

gether disproportionate to their numerical

importance. In Sweden, Denmark, Bel-

gium, and the Netherlands, the upper

chambers are, in like manner, chosen by

special constituencies for various periods,

thing is true of Brazil, where, however, the

Emperor, by virtue of his so-called "mod-

the upper House by nominating Senators.

at all, a single Legislative Assembly being

The British colonies have experienced

great difficulty in constructing a second

chamber which should possess an equal

hold on the respect and confidence of the

the event of a collision' with the popular

branch of the Legislature. In the Dominion

of Canada, New South Wales, Queensland,

and New Zealand members of the Legisla-

tive Council are nominated by the Crown

for life; but as the number of members is

limited, a colonial Ministry cannot strength-

en its party in the upper House at any im-

portant crists by the nomination of addi-

tional Councillors. In four of the British

colonies, on the other hand, the second

chamber is of an elective character. Thus,

in the Cape Colony, although the

members of the Legislative Council are

elected by the same voters as those

chosen for nve years, and the femalifider 15?

ten, and all must be qualified by the posses-

sion of property. In South Australia a

member of Council requires no property

qualification himself, but he must be elected

by persons possessing one; and in Tas-

of the upper House must themselves have

a considerable property qualification, and

estate. The history of this dual arrange-

ment in Victoria has been one of chronic

struggle, resulting more than once in an ab-

solute deadlock; and there has been more or

less of friction in all cases where the second

The truth unquestionably is that a dual

Legislature seldom works well in practice

except where a dua! source of power exists,

as in the case of a federal system. The only

exception to the rule is the British House of

Lords, which is itself fast tending to be-

come an anachronism. The most reason-

able scheme for a centralized nation is that

based upon the principle of a single legis-

lative chamber, which has repeatedly been

tried in France during the last hundred

years, and which, to-day, as we have seen.

s smoothly and effectively carried out in

Is It a Fraud ?

In pursuance of "the best thought of the

country," Mr. WHITELAW REID'S young

man in the Tribune avers that he has ex-

tracted several columns of discourse from

Dr. Woolsey, which duly appeared on

Monday last. Whether the mere appearance

of an envoy of that paper renders a man im-

becile, by some sort of subtle sympathy with

it, or whether the interview was fabricated

out of the whole cloth and is a cruel libel

upon the good Doctor, we are not prepared

to say. But Dr. Woodsey has been con-

sidered a man of respectable parts and ac-

quirements. He has been known to talk

common sense more than once, and it is fair

to presume that he could and would do so

again, if an opportunity were given him by

a sensible j urnal. But here he is made to

appear almost idiotie. We have never seen

The comparison of Gen. GARFIELD with

WASHINGTON and LINCOLN was, to say the

least, premature. The trash about "civil-

service reform" was a weak rehash of the

Tribane's own editorials, and must have

been concacted by the young man himself;

for certainly Dr. Woolsey never chattere !

suspicious of the absurd abuse of Mr.

CONKLING which forms a great part of the

able man malign the public character and

have done in this instance? Would he have

spoken of Mr. Conkland's defeat as the defeat

of the spoils system in New York politics,

he hever did anything of the kind. Dr.

Woodsex knows better. He has also read

history with some care, and could hardi-

three columns of more wretched twaddle.

chamber is elective.

Norway and in Greece.

amount of property. In Victoria me

elected by manhood suffrage.

the express nomination of the sovereign.

There is every reason to suppose that Magnates offers considerable scope to the JENNIE CRAMER of New Haven was murhereditary principle, and in this respect dered last week; and the Coroner has for it is said to resemble the British House of some days been investigating into the cir-Lords more closely than any other legisla-

cumstances of this mysterious case. tive body. In Austria about one-third of the A most important witness is a woman o this city, who has been examined under the name of BLANCHE DOUGLASS, though she hereditary, and the Prussian Herrenhaus also bears other names. However, when also comprehends, besides a certain number her interrogation was partly finished on Wednesday, she was allowed by the auterial aristocracy, who hold their seats, not thorities of New Haven to leave that city by nomination, but by right of birth. The and come to New York, and it is not certain case is much the same with the Bavarian that she can be found again.

Chamber of Refebsräthe, but in Wartem-Was it neglect or something worse which berg, Saxony, and Basten the right of sitpermitted the most important witness in a ting in the upper House depends rather upon ease of such extraordinary importance to the ownership of certain barontal domains disappear in the midst of the examination? than upon nobility of rank or blood. In

A correspondent in Boston submits the following specimen of obituary poetry from the

esteemed Heraid of that city: "You are gone, my derline Parsy, To be happy now in heaven, But we're lonescine for to earl you, For already we've lost seven."

Our correspondent wishes to know if the famons Mr. CHILDS, A. M., has been engaged to write poetry for the Herald. We answer that no such event has occurred. Mr. CHILDS still conlate is recognized, except in the case of tinues to conduct the obligary department of the Public Ledger in Philadelphia, and to enter-Princes belonging to the royal houses. In tain the English nobility without regard to cost. Italy the Senators are nominated by the Accordingly, his obituary productions are always originally published in his own journal. His remarkable success, however, and the vast wealth he has thereby achieved, naturally raise up many rivals and imitators, and it would appear that one of these is in the service of our esteemed Boston contemporary. Would, however that all these newer poets possessed the benevolence and still more the extraordinary modesty of Mr. CHILDS, A. M. I

> Can it be true that Robertson wants to keep his engagements, and that WINDOM won't

The truth about Brother BLAINE's letter to Mr. Wenge is that it is a smashing sort of all, however, being partially and indirectly leader for the Penobscot Clarion or any other

first-rate journal of the small towns of Maine. representative of the people. The same This does not imply that it is not a great deal smarter than the regular writing in Mr. BLAINE'S favorite New York journal, the Triberating power," may exercise a pressure on une. By the way, it would be a good thing for the Tribune to engage BLAINE for its chief In Norway the Logthing, or second chamwriter when he leaves the State Department. ber, is merely a sort of standing committee There would never be any danger of a quarrel of the Storthing or popular assembly; and between him and Mr. JAY GOULD. finally, in Greece, there is no upper House

The Republicans of Virginia, after a storm; convention on Weslesslay, split into two factions over the question as to whether they should nominate a straight ticket or support the Manone party. The Manone men, by the aid of the Administration at Washington, prevailed, and the Convention voted not to people and maintain its nominal rights is inate a State ticket. The minority bolted, and held another convention, which selected a Straight-out Republican ticket, headed by Gen. W. C. WICKHAM for Governor, Gen. WICKHAM made a speech bitterly denouncing the conlition with Manone, but declined to lead the straight Republicans. The Straight-outs thereupon voted to leave the question of nominations to their State Committee, and adjourned. It is said that it is probable that many of them will support Mr. DANIEL, the Democratic nominee. The political observer outside of Virginia will almost despair of getting a clear idea of the situation in that State, with Readjusters and Funders and Coalitionists and Debt Payers and Straight-outs vociferating their claims to popular support. It will simministration at Washington is trying to make Virginia Republican by dividing the opposiion, and that for this purpose it is using Ma-HONE. At the election for President last year the combined MARONE and Republican vote was 115,166, while the Debt-Paying Democrats polled 96,449.

The PALMEIS, who this week made their long-contemplated family pilgrimage to Stonington, the resting place of the first PALMER who ever journeyed to this country, certainly can only be voted for by owners of a fixed turned out in force. So many of a kind filled the city, and overflowed through the snourts They came from all parts of the United States for these Palmens are sturdy travellers. It was a woman of the Palmer stock who wrote "I am a pilgrim" and "Flee as a bird to you mountain." Family rounious are contagious; and now that the PALMERS have successfully had theirs, we shall hear that others are going to do likewise.

The Canadian cricketers chosen thus far to play the United States at Hamilton are WAUD, FERRIE, and GILLESPIE of Hamilton: BEHAN and MORRISON of Toronto, LOGAN of Port Hope, GILLIAN of London, GAMBLE of Brampton, GUENIER of Montreal, PELHAM of Whitby, and SAUNDERS of Guelph, with HALL of Port Hope as the substitute. This makes a strong team, with the promise of a mree even contest than is usually seen.

It turns out that the cut of KENNEDY's infernal machine, published by a Boston newspaper, was only a cut of his machine for preserving beer in a keg while on tap. But that may be an explosive machine a mashtub blew up the other day, and killed a dozen men.

The return of Minister WHITE from Berlin has cut him off from the chance of winning renown he has not won in diplomacy by acting s umpire in the next Cornell boat race at Vienna. However, Minister Phenes is on hand, and his services have been engaged as judge at

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS,

Two of Them for Instruction to be Kendy in

this City this Fail. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; The late chools for journeymen and apprentices are timely, and were during they 7:10 saying that no such opportun we by the enclosed a manager minut of the New York Trade School formed and Lill, and have prepared for the second years let; A consistency Course of the Second Manager, Fland Schools Aug 3.

finally religious. Courses with expess and lar Avance.

Saw yours, ang. 5.

Associated the first under a built arrangement between the factor of the city and contributed of the factor of the city and contributed of the factor interviews. Would any decent and respectdepreciate the well-known abilities of another, as Dr. Wootsey is represented to

his herelige been beined test to withit as they

Let All Go West ! E-ion the Chango Teclinic.

Chicago, the great pince of summer resort, to

IS THERE NOT INSBILITY NOWS

The Vice-President Ought to Do his Duty. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There s complaint about the lack of detail and consequent explicitness in the provisions of the Constitution on the subject of inability. I must declare that to my mind the Constitution is as full and satisfactory as such a comprehensive document could be on every single topic. Unperverted interpretation will find no difficulty; and this part of the great Charter seems as plain and intelligible as the rest.

In case of the death, resignation or judicial

removal of the President, of course the individual so dead, resigned, or judicially removed would be functus officio. This the Constitution plainly provides. But in case of the temporary inability of the President, the Vice-President assumes the place, so that the office shall not continue void, and the great variety of business which a President in full possession of his mental and physical faculties and official powers must necessarily be called on to perform may not go unattended to. The Vice-President can become a locum tenens during the existence of the inability; but when it ceases, and the President is in a condition to execute the duty, the Vice-President retires. Why else does he wear the title Vice-President? Evidently the performance of such duties as Mr. Arthurought now to be engaged on are those which give him his title, and not his mere sitting as presiding officer of the Senate. We have, then, a Vice-President who ought to be acting pro hac vice. It is not improbable that the Secretaries are very eager to hold on to the executive powers

that have slipped into their hands, but of which they are not constitutionally saized. It makes, constitutionally and otherwise, a great difference whether we have a President or no; yet as things now go, it matters little whether we have one or not. Messrs. Blaine, Windom, and the others undertake to affirm by their acts that a President is a comparatively unimportant piece upon the board.

As to his signing papers of which the President can really know nothing, it is of the nature of a fraud, and a violation of all that is right in the case; an attempt to deceive by false appearances. We want a genuine Executive: and longer to deny us one amounts to a denial of public right and to actual usurpation. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11. No CONKLINGITE,

The Vice-President Needed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- An unsatisfactory feeling prevails in Administration circles. The protracted illness of the President and the present uncertainty about its duration are the cause of much of this. Apart from this, however, there s a counting of the cost not only of the Blaine triumph over Conkling, but of the outcome in general of Blaine's managements the "virtual President." The Cabinet is made up of men who, after all, are moved by the impulses and motives of mankind in general. They are only an ordinary set of men. There is a feeling among them not altogether responsive to the idea that Mr. Blaine is virtually President in place of Garfield. Why he, any more than another Cabinet Minister, should exercise the Presidential function suspended in Gen. Garfield, is not at once perceived. Certainly, the suggestion is not warmly acquiseced in by Mr. Blaine's fellow officers. On the contrary, at least two of them shrug their shoulders, and, by a manner that speaks more distinctly than any words which they choose to employ, proclaim what they think of it. Whether greater or less in size than a man's hand, it is nevertheless a cloud that just begins to rise over

the President-Secretary. Moreover, a period has been reached in the President's illness when the tension begins to tell in various ways. It is felt that things cannot much longer go on so. That nature abhors a vacuum is as true in affairs of Government as anything else. Probably in nothing else is it more true. It is a universal law that requires a head in every distinct de partment of creation. It is this principle that a section, itself, in saids of symmetry forbearance, parents, that the wonderful acquiescence in the necessity, that places the nation and every individual on good behavior. The crew may sail the ship and everything go right for a time, but a master's presence must be provided for. It would be difficult to convey precisely the feeling that is growing and obtaining shape on this point. Men are beginning to ask. Has not the condition of inability, as con plated by the language of the Constitution. come to exist? Has it not existed for forty days? And how much longer can it exist without our noticing it?

As bearing on the subject, it may be stated that not since the President was taken to the White House, where he has since lain on a bed of suffering, has a single Cabinet officer seen him. At no moment has it been deemed safe for any one but the physicians, nurses, and occasionally the members of the patient's family, to be admitted to his room even. No one has dreamed of bringing public affors to his attention. Were this to be done, he would not survive three days, is the declared judgment of a physician. It is true he has twice written his name—a mechanical performance which chiefly proved his weak condition. There is a growing need not only for his signature but for his intellect. If not his, then that of the only other who can set in his stead.

Mr. Blaine is going to Maine to regain his health. Yesterday he had the chills. Since the attempt to kill the President, he has been under an extraordinar, strain. Extreme partisan maintain that since that event he has been and still is virtually President. The segmestion arises. if he goes away, who then will be virtually President? Or will he continue to be so while he is travelling? A strange condition this! It shows how things change with time.

It is understood that Secretary Windom and Attorney-General MacVeagh will stand guard near the porta s of the Government in Blaine's absence. It is given out that arrangements have been made for bringing him back to Washington in the speedlest time should his presence be required. No one doubts that, if it does not now, the country soon will require the services of a President indeed, not a virtual one. It is on this account, for one thing, that Gen. Garffeld's condition is so watched from day to day. Not that he is growing worse, but because there is such need of him. If it be ettled that he will live, another question of solicitude has risen: Will be able to perform the duties of his office, and how soon? As for the few days or weeks even which are sometimes spoken of as the limit of his prostration, there is good ground for saving that any such statement is demove. Probably never before since the President approached convaiescence, has the period of his recovery seemed so ucertain as now. No one wishes to look too much into the inner history of the case; but as much as this is known to all who duly scan what is given to the world for fact.

Another View of the Matter,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: A letter from a correspondent, entitled "None place Questions attracted my nonce in to-day's 808. The towar meed do not all cetter over) Trapproval. For que ob is as you say, important, but it is not at all mittesmitted. "Distinct to discharge the powers an ares of the Postdeninal office" does not need also terpretation by Congress as your correspondent sing. He intimates that any analogy mar be sufficient. as the Vice President in assuming the region of office. is needless to say that no such interpretation as this warries to matrix y is the transcript the Constitution. It is ageneral role or law that a house an arrandenmental the context forbids. The Constitution ways: "In case the removal of the Probability" in office, or of incomat draft, freez stant, all centars for pererat then of per manuscry, and common sense as well the role of has acove quest applies the salar meaning to harmary. A marrix tentremes mathrity is not within the mahere, need give us no any, to on that some, and we bemind will be able to grosp the difficult problems of Scat

with its accustomed vigor.

In another c in inday's Scr I notice the ques Non- Where does Mr. Blane get his authority to act as

he virtual head of the Government during the illness

of the President and the recess of Congress! The Secretary of State has no authority at any time, or under any circumstances, to assume the position of the President of the United States. Nor do I understand that Mr. Slaine has assumed to do so in the present in stance. He has merely tubilled the doties of the State Department as usual. These duties are always important, and by bringing him necessarily in direct communication with foreign powers, the importance of the Secretary State's office might, to one ignorant of our institution be unfustifiably magnified. The Secretary of State is more like a private secretary to the President. The du tles of the State Department must have been very as duous during the protracted illness of the President, and creditably. ANOTHER LAWYER.

How Shall the Vice-President Discharge the President's Duty ! From the Inter-Overn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—It will probably be but short time before the fact that the President is modele short une belief the act that the President is most a perform the dulies of the office will be recognized; pite of the reticement with which the subject has been spite of the reticement with which the subject has been approached.

A department official who is in a position to know, sold that attends the text had been kept through the knowledge of the public, and it had not been considered discrete to have the subject discussed, there was a great deal of the routine business of the flowerment that had been blocked from this cause, a decad not be flushed up, if the Exclutive could attend to it.

There are some sixty United States District Courts going all the time, with the distributive of the foreign the LR cauve. There are, in fact, some one as Fort Smith, Ark, under the death schewer, and application has been made for their reprieve. If it is thought that it should be granted after investigation, life question would arise, Who is to be 17. There is but a month left, and not much time to be wasted. Who is to do it? There is but a mutch left, and not muc time to be wasted.

There is a case actually in point in one of the State East where it has been found that a man was unjust condemned and sent to the jenite thirty. To only was to recury the blumber was through Executive rardon, has been promised and occumended by the authoriti-but the Prestlent cannot be treibled, and in the mea

constitutional timb its exists that would make it bratory upon Gen. Arthur to act, and there is a parti-contingent that cannot be divorced from the subject.

The Government is practically without a head, nd is conducted by the Cabinet, a body unknown to the

extradition papers in the case of the alleged Canadian forger, Fritch, was the first official act performed by the of July Itis understood that the President will hereafter affix his segnature to all documents requiring im-mediate attention, so that the head of the nation may be said to be practically at his post.

FARMERS TAKING A VIEW.

Members of a New Jersey Grange Gathered

Stages and farmers' wagons, filled with country people in holiday attire, rolled slowly over the many roads leading up the Orange Mountain yesterday. Some passed into Liewellyn Park and ascended Eagle Rock avenue. Leaving the park they came to the pagodashaped lodge which Mr. Llewellyn built for his home before he laid out the beautiful park, and then turned to the right and entered the grove on the lofty cliff called Eagle Rock. At 2 o'clock scores of wagons were grouped beneath the trees, and many people moved about the grove, or stood upon the edge of the cliff and viewed the wide panorama spread out beneath them.

Pomena Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Monmouth, Middlesex, Union, Essex, and Morris Counties compose the Ninth District, and delegations from all these counties were present. Eagle Rock was chosen for the picnic ground because of the lamous view there encoved of all because of the famous view there enjoyed of all the scenery between the Orange Mountain and this city. The sky was hazy, but the eye swept over the beautiful villages at the foot of the mountain, the city of Newark, and sway to Staten Island, New York Bay, and the Narrows.

mountain, the city of Newark, and away to Staten Island. New York Bay, and the Narrows. The towers of the monastery at Hoboken were faintly discernible in front.

At 2's oclock a meeting was formed, and addresses were made from a two-wheeled earth cart, the shafts of when rested on a mason's horse, Mr. W. L. Hope of Strewsbury introduced I. W. Nicholson and the Hon. James Bishon of New Brunswick, who spoke briefly. C. L. Whitney, State Lecturer of Michigan, discussed for an hour the discriminations in freight charges, and told what farmers had done to end them in the West. His talk did not apply to the situation in New Jersey. The staty Granges there aim only at cooperation in buying implements and seeds, at diffusing agricultural and general information among farmers securing better school advantages for their children, obtaining fair prices for their products, and helping farmers to realize the importance of their vocation.

"We have nothing to do with politics," said I. W. Nicholson, the Master of the State Grange, yesterday. "When the Granger movement was started we numbered about 4.500 members. Then came a loss of inferest and a falling off of members. But to-day the cause is reviving, and we are doing well. I believe we are doing a successful work. There are about 2.000 Grangers in the State, most of them in south Jorsey. Burlington County is our stronghold."

To-day a quarterty meeting of the Ninth District Ponona Grange will be held at Livingston.

PRISON ABUSES IN CONNECTICUT. The Interesting Views of the Rev. Burnham Wardwell.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On my vi it to the New Haven Almshouse, Aug. 3, 1881, I found the superintendent the most unsuitable person I have ever seen in charge of that class of persons. I found his assistant or deputy under the influence of liquor. The superintendent had that day taken twenty one women to superintendent had that day taken twenty one women to the insane asymno, and had astreen men watting to be taken to the eanie institution. I saw a quarre between the superintendent and an impate which grew into a regular kneck down. I heard quarring and swearing from all parts of the institution. I find the New Haven Almorated the institution. I find the New Haven Almorated the institution of the system that the Messachinetts and New Hampshire State prisons resembly were, and that the connecticul prison myours.

Yet, after visining the a malicules at Hartford and Meriden, and seeing what I saw at the Boy S. Kolorin School at New John the heart of the State highest I believe that the sounce plan that the Enode I dailed State prison will assume that the light of Charles Halling State prison that the State of Charles Halling State prison did not be suited that the light of Charles Halling State prison did not be suited to the local transfer of the many with it will be entitled to the control of the same that the light of the control of the local transfer of the many with it will be entitled to the local transfer to the local transfer that the local to the local transfer to the local transfer that the local transfer to the local transfer to the local transfer that the local transfer to the local transfer that the local transfer that

Virginia Politics Mckinney.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE Capt. d shorts and high character, compared with the two issumminated gentlemen above him on his located his is not as while; anown politically as they, for the reason that his home is in a district where there is a large negro mid rity (Farmwile, Prince Elward County). chere no benno: at has been alcoud to either thulse o the State Legislature or to Coursess since the war le for his party there. He could have beld high posts had be gore into another

row up, and where he has a fine live yearther, are more creatinode n crators, and 1 regard NcKi new as equal to the toromost of them. He has a notice presence, a creatin voice, and a head full of good brains. Themas S. Borock, Mr. Barbour, John W. Danner, John Goode, on other leading lewyor in Virginia, knows he has a your work before him when he learns that Play be Kir was "bernenst" him in a law suit. He is built, honest If the Vicginia Demogracy, which is not Bourhouse at ad, cannot served with Decker Parkour, and M Kin ter in the lead. Then the good old S at it is given over a the Devil and tien Malionie, who, Logether, make what

The Price of Votes in a Stunch Republican

Front Plan Bearing Post A remark by a prominent New Hampshire benerat, 'that it was a forming for the commencent of the veteral New Homewhere but become merculars and symal," excites hitle community that state, is cause so well informed person doubts that it is true. To ashus theatte has been duing a little figuring, and alinesnor that each vale proclassed cost 5 0, the strat 25%7, 10 was sport last Notember in bridge. This may be an objectimate, but the fact remains that New Hampshire is politically one of the most corrupt States on the face

INTERIOR POLITICS.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11 .- It will not do for the Democrats to take it for granted that they will find it an easy task to carry the State this year. Some prominent Republicans who are good authority in such matters say that the Democrats will quarrel as much as usual, and that this will open the way for Republican success, as has been so often the case in times past,

The trouble with the Democrats is, they appear to lack an issue to combat their opponents with. They don't seem to have any weil-defined ground for fighting a battle upon. The mere question of the outs against the ins is neither important nor new. The people of the State will not be likely to get intensely enthe State will not be likely to get intensely enthusiastic over the solution of the problem whether, for example, Pamilton Ward of Allegany shall be Attorney-General for two years longer or shall be supplanted by T. J. Spriggs of Onelda. If issues of that sort are all which the Democrats have got to present, perhaps a majority of the voters will say. Let well enough alone."

The Republicans of the interior confidently expect that the Democrats of New York city will send double, and perhaps triple delegations to the State Convention, and that these factions will succeed in tearing it all to pieces, and thus give the Republicans an easy victory as the Democrats of the city did in 1873 and 1879. By this means the more sanguine class of Republish

this means the more sanguine class of Lepub-licans hope to tide over the difficulties in their own party, which they admit to be very serious.

MR. VANDERBILT'S ATTITUDE.

His Reported Demand for a Five. Year Freight Pool Based on Earnings of 1880.

It was explained yesterday by a Wall street broker, who is interested in Mr. Vanderbilt's railroads, that the reason why Mr. Vanderbilt was not represented in the meeting of the joint Executive Committee on Wednesday was that he wished to keep free from any agreement establishing a rate for east-bound freights. The Michigan Central Railroad was represented in the meeting, and will be bound by the 20-cent agreement. The Lake Shore, not being bound by that rate, can bid for and divert to it-

The Government is practically without a head, and is conduced by the Chimet, a body unknown to the Constitution, and having only an advisory character in its collective capacity, its individual members being the heads of executive departments and subordinates of the President. We might simost say that the Secretary of State, tostend of the Vice-President, is "acting as Piessident." This certainly was not contemplated by the Constitution, since it was obviously intended that in circumstances like the present the Vice-President should discharge the executive functions of the Government. But it is evident to any reasonable mind that the Vice-President cannot assume to determine what the vice-President cannot assume to determine what constitutes inability in the President, or decide when it devives upon him to discharge the duties of the President of the President of the President of the President of the Committee inability, how it shall be distinctly as certained to exist, or to have crased to exist, under what only be settled by specific and authoritative enarments. None such exist or to have crased to exist, under the office.

Es this True?

Prom the **Heribb

**Washington, Andr. 10.—The signing of the extradition papers in the case of the alleged Canadian forzer, Fritch, was the first official act performed by the American proposition, and here, as it is understood, remains the point of dispute. It is read to be a proposition will probably be agreed to by the Presidents of the other foats.

**All roadway broker said that any agroement of the true lines, to be of consequence, must be made by the Presidents of the roads. Some result, he said, was confidently looked for from the case of the President specific and not have of the President of the roads. Some result, he said, was confidently looked for from the case of the strategy and the strategy of the Presidents of the president of the president of the president of the president of the security of the president of the president of the president of the pr other roads.

An officer of the New York Central road said that that road had been invited to send its representative to the conference, but had not

eso. What does that mean?" was asked. "It means that mean? was asset.
"It means that we are coing to do business in our own way. An agreement to maintain rates was made last April, We stuck to it faithfully

for six weeks, while the other reads were dis-fersix weeks, while the other reads were dis-regarding it. Now we do not consider that there is any agreed schedule of rates.

The opinion expressed at railway offices yes-terday was that the conference at Commissioner Fink's office had settled nothing, and that its Fink's office had settled nothing, and that its action in fixing freight rates would have no practical effect. The local freight agents were reticent, but it is learned that the cutting of freight rates is still going on. Commissioner Fink was asked if the fact that no representative of the New York Central road was at the meeting relieved that road from the obligation to respect the rates fixed at the conference.

"There is no obligation in the matter," said There is no obligation in the matter," said Mr. Fink. "There is no way of compelling any road to maintain its agreements if it chooses to

break them."
"Then any of the roads represented here

yesterday can go on making such rates as it chooses, to get business?" chooses, to get business?"

"Yes, was the reby.

Mr. Fink explained that the so-called pool had no wort of jurisdiction over the companies. It set to business relations and preserved records of traffic for use in adjustments of business relations among the various trunk roads. What was known as the west-bound freight pool, was an apportionment of west-bound formage among the various freight roads, each receiving the proportion which from experience and upon consultation it was thought to be entitled to. There was no pooling of earnings, but as each road was entitled to only so much business, there was no object in cutting rates so long as the agreement was re-

cutting rates so long as the agreement was respected. Now that the agreement was disreparded, each road was getting what business it could, without regard to the agreed apportionment of business.

"Could the passanger rates question also be dealt with through the medium of your office?" the reporter asked.

"Certainly, It ail depends upon the readiness of the respect.

"Certainly. It ail depends upon the readiness of the reads to enter into an agreement and to keep it when it is made."

Mr. Fink lays the blame for railroad wars upon the defective control of the companies over their agents. In the zeal of the agents to secure business they violate, he says, the engagements entered into by heads of companies, and involve the roads in contests unprofitable to them and demoralizing to general business. The only change in passenger rates yesterday was a reduction from \$12.75 to \$12 for St. Louis. This was caused by the fact that a \$12 rate to Kansas City, a nearer point than St. Louis, had previously been established.

A BREAK IN READING.

President Bond's Reorganization Scheme Not Megarded with Favor. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.-The publication

in all the papers to-day of President Bond's cheme for the reorganization of the Philadelphis and Reading Railroad Company was followed by a decided fall in the stock of the company, which sold down rapidly to 31 %, the lowest price reached since the strong buving movement set in a week ago last Tuesday. There was also a falling off in the price of the general mortgage bonds, which sold down to 96. The other coal stocks were firm and higher. Reading was the weakest stock on the whole list. There are some prominent brokers who believe that Mr. Bond's scheene is an expellent one and will be carried out, but the prependerance of opinion is the other way, as shown by the effect upon the market.

It is believed that there will be a sharp and bitter struggle between the supperfers of Mr. Gowen and Mr. Bond for the control of the next election. Cables despatches antecime that Mr. Gowen in a letter to the London Times of to-day, states that but for the interference of the Bond party the old management would have carried a dividend.

London, Aug. 11.—Mr. F. B. Gowen writes to lowest price reached since the strong buying

carned a dividend.

Lowton, Aug. H.—Mr. F. B. Gowen writes to the Itines denying the allegations concerning his delerges bod i scheme, telegraphed from the Philadelphia Lellyr, and declaring that President Bond's pour for a financial reorganization is thought.

Deserters from the Union Army. To THE FICTION OF THE SUN-See Can a man

who were describe from the Union arms during the late at the experience of the Color of the Colo

States were forfeited by all persons who deserted the military or naval service and did not return thereto or report themselves to a pro-vost marshal within sixty days after the Presi-dent's recommendation of Marsh 1 1975. dent's proclamation of March II, 1865. Such | over knew. Land of the country of persons, therefore, are inclusible to any office | seconds is). He was a r

2. We are not aware that the Federal laws dis-quality a cashioved officer from subsequently holding office under the national Government, except when he was dismissed for taking money on mustering troops. An officer who makes a consumant was a about the color of false muster becomes sometimely disquantied, and represent a late to be recommended. but only upon conviction by a court martial. Whether a like designableation exists under the how of the several States could only be assect to have a several states could only be assect to be several states and only be assect to be a several states of statutes. of statutes.

Mr. Henry Watterson on his Profession.

As a public turce the press is a curse instead

Prixiteged.

Provident Gardi l'is two obler sons will at the industrial mest month. They am arise a second strong for a first consequence of the industrial mest month. They am arise on a second strong for a first consequence of the industrial mest month.

SI SHEAWS.

-A new poem by Swinburne is announced. - Fechter's daughter will, it is said, marry

Bosquin, tenor of the Grand Overa at Paris. -The wife of the Rev. Bryan O'Malley, a

Church of England divine, has obtained a separat cause he kicked and beat her.

-A market woman in Peorla, Ill, being letreted in giving short measure, was flued, and from intense charrin committed suicide. -At Doon, Ireland, the numerous evicted

tenants of Gol. Hare, who prodently resides in lealand remain on the residude by their former abodes. -The East Indian ale breweries are doing an active trade, to the detriment of these in E-cland

which are in the raff end by the popularity of last heer.

-Not only are bloodhounds now introduced to chase Eller in the play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." but in several of this season's companies there are dual

-Lord Rosebery is one of the few Scotch obtemen who still have a residence in Edinburgh, and there are certainly not more than three peers who have eside ces in Dublin.

-The Arab Chief All Ben Hilfa head of insurrecti nagainst the French at Stax, is 50 years old, has six sons with blun, is of a rich family, and enjoy. great influence among the tribes collected at Stax.

—Candidates for admission to the Glasgow

Stock Exchange must prove seve all years' experience in a stock broker's office, or must be members of a stock firm. They must also find first class security for \$15 cm. -In a recent divorce suit in England in vas found, when the mother of the respondent, the flew 3 O'Mailey, was called as a witness, that she could scarcely understand any language but Irian. Her son is vicar of an Eoglish parish

-Kitty Ramsden, whose professional title s the Golden Fly, was taking her flight to the roof of a Moscow theatre, when the elastic spiral snapped and she fell heavily to the stage from a height of 123 feet, fracturing her shoulder and spine -With the exception of being addressed

on parade as "gentlemen." the English household car-slry has now been placed on a feeting with the rest of the service fone privilege after another having to -The Turkish Government recently ex-

pressed its intention to sholish the foreign Post Offices in urkey. Germany at once protested strongly against the step, and negotiations are now being carried on among the great powers to prevent this plan of the Porte being carried into eff ot. -A convict in the Missouri penitentlary

studied the conduct of the Catholic chaplain as cla that on escaping from the prison, he was able to make the Catholic clergy of Halifax believe he was a priest. In that character he stole \$400 from a woman who went -A Methodist minister at London Outs-

rio, complains because, after coing three times to perform a twice postponed marriage ceremony, and finally tying groom: "I hope you will excuse me, but I will give you So as seen as I get a job. I am out or work new."

—The most celebrated singers of Italian opera this season in London were not It-linus. Pathits an American of Spanish extraction, Albant is a Canadian.

Sembrick is a Pole, Porsch, Madico and Warnets are and Minnie Hanck American, and De Reszke, Marie Roze. and Trebelle are French. -Some of Sherman's soldiers, in their arch through Georgia, took Gen. Robinson's pecketbook, but overlooked a twenty-dollar gold piece, which he stooped and stuck into the ground in his garden. He

but failed. Only a month ago it was at last found rear the spot where it had been buried seventeen years -A Kentucky mob mistcok Mr. Verdun for a murderer whom they wished to hang, and Mr. Verdun mistook the lyncherafor highwaymen. The consequence was a desperate flight and pursuit. Mr Verdu storped whipping his horse occasionally to fire a wilshot back at the chavers, while they perferated the top of his carriage with bullets. He was at length over-taken, and then the inutual blumber was forgiven with

drinks all round. -The wife of a municipal officer died at Henderson, Ky., and her husband left the last office prior to interment to two of her friends. After the coffic lid had been partly fastered, he could not resist taking ne more look. He discovered that the jewelry which e intended to be buried on her was gone. That was two years ago. He said nothing, and lately detected on

give you three days to leave town," and she went, -A jury in Berne, Switzerland, expressed grettiat the Court was unable to give a manant woman named Zysiet a death sentence, capital pun ment having been abolished in that country. The Z) seets admitted having numbered five of their objects. and there is good ground for believing that they par seven to death. Tooy killed them to escape the cost of keeping them. Their plan was to starve the hitle ones to death, unless they cried too much; then they strauged

them or knocked them on the head. Government received from its Consuls in Europe reports on continental cereal crops. From these it appears that those of Portugal, the lower parts of Bulgaria, Servia. Poland, and sections of southern France, are expected to be below the average. In Lombardy, Greece, what harts of the Balkan provinces, Switzerland, and Holland, above average. Taking Europe as a whole the harvest promises to be above average, but this will be chiefly be

o a larger area under cereals. -Raspail's recent motion in the French Chamber that no director of a financial company shall have a seat there, has much much ado. Peuleve sufthat it was an imputation by implication Jesty, of protest, and Salneuve has given notice of a motion's the effect that no member shall describe himsen as such in the prospectuses of any financial commany of which he is director. In London it is notorious that so man need go dinnerless who can put the letters M P ster his name, as companies of all kinds like them as built Indeed, there are men in Parliament who could scarcily get along without and of this kind, and others who resst what is a great temptation.

-Some of the Canadian newspapers openly advocate accession from Great Britain, either with a view to annexation to the United States, or to the crists lishment of an independent republic. ** Our ille a difficulty, ** says the Montreal Stor for example, ** is to be I was to our own country first and then to the rest of the world afterward." On the other hand, the manner's advantages of Canada's present relation to Great British are dwelt upon. The Toronto Globs puts it in this way "It is a connection which reduceds in a hundred ways to our honor and our advantage, and which come in nothing. Any restriction involved in regard to our dealings with foreign nations is counterbalanced ten times over by the security, the influence, and the prestice of derive from our relations to the great empire as a cold

-Instruction in eating watermelon it given by the Baltimore America, which about authority, as it is published in the inclufruit conclumes by earning a bearts don't topology if with a media, and then it a least up in the interior, they charge in the watermelon was intended as an appropriate to contribute without words—a mortane of an intended with the contribute one. It

The Earl of Clauwilliam, who is a manufacture as an earnest

1. Their rights as citizens of the United Princes in a real saling and thus store as the compact of the citizens. for which emmenship of the United States is a Tracest with a rest very old read prorequisite.

- The sentimentalism of Po-